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EXAMINER
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NAUROT TON, JOAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2154

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/500,405

Applicant(s)

LEHAVI, SHAULI

Examiner

Joan B. Naurot Ton

Art Unit

2145

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 June 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 06/25/2004.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Specification***

1. The use of the trademark OUTLOOK has been noted in this application. It should be capitalized wherever it appears and be accompanied by the generic terminology.

Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the marks should be respected and every effort made to prevent their use in any manner which might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.

The following title is suggested: System and a Method for Accelerating Communication Between Client and an Email Server, since the word, "accelerating" was misspelled as "accerating".

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:  
  
Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-6, and 11 are rejected because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Regarding claims 1-6 and 11, the system is directed towards software, since "The present invention may be a DLL OUTLOOK extension" as stated at the top of P 5 of the specification, in which a DLL comprises software functions.

Software which is not embodied on a computer readable medium is not statutory, and there is no support in the specification for a computer-readable medium.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:  
  
The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
2. Claims 4, 6, 11, 13, 18, and 19 are objected to under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
3. Regarding claim 13, "the exchange server" on line 18 lacks antecedent basis and it is unclear as to whether the phrase "the exchange server" refers to "the server" on line 14.

Regarding claims 4, 6, 11, 18, and 19, the term "OUTLOOK" is a trademark and cannot be used in the claims.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1 and 3-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hopmann et al, hereinafter referred to as Hopmann (US patent 6578054) in view of Isaacs et al, hereinafter referred to as Isaacs (US patent 6760754) Hussey (US patent 5826269) and Immerman et al, hereinafter referred to as Immerman (US patent 6574617).

Regarding claim 1: Hopmann discloses the system for enabling the exchange of data between at least one remote user having a client application program (Figure 1A) running in an off-line mode and a server communicatively coupled to the application program over a network, said system comprising: a client logical module (the client logical module is implicitly included in the client computer since it is adapted to send messages over a network. Col 7, lines 10-15, and Col 7, lines 51-54, "data is

transmitted from client ...to any one of servers....or by first passing the data through the local store) adapted to: transfer an outgoing message over the network (Figure 2 discloses that the client is connected to a local store over a network and Col 7, lines 45-50 discloses that the local store can be external to the client, thus it is connected over the network by transmission 210 in Figure 2) to a domain module; (Col 14, lines 57- 68, and Col 15, lines 1-3 disclose that the client directs actions on the resource, which are emails as disclosed in Col 14, lines 39-44, in conjunction with the local store and in which the local store can be thought of as a domain module) receive incoming messages from the domain module; (Col 7, lines 61-66 discloses that when client is offline with the servers all data operations is communicated between the client and the local store) and transfer the incoming messages to the application program while the application program is operating in an off-line mode; (Col 8, lines 18-30 and lines 26-30 disclose that retrieval of a resource from local store 200 during an offline mode of operation can appear as if the client remained on-line and were accessing the resource from the servers.), a domain module communicatively coupled to the client logical module and operating in association with the server, ("all data transmission originating from a server is first passed through local store before reaching client." Col 8, lines 40-42 in which the local store can be thought of as a domain module) said domain module being adapted to: receive outgoing messages from the client logical module; (Figure 2 shows data moving bidirectionally from the client to the local store, and Col 8, lines 30-35 also discloses the transmission of the data.) transfer the outgoing messages to the server; (Col 8, lines 30-35, "local store is involved in all communications with

servers...and ...any other communication generated for accessing or manipulating a resource while client is offline, and Col 14, line 42 disclose that the resources are email messages.) receive a message from the server; ("all data transmission originating from a server is first passed through local store before reaching client." Col 8, lines 14-16) and provide the received messages to the client logical module in the remote client. (Col 8, lines 39-40.)

Hopmann discloses all the limitations as disclosed except for detecting the generation of an outgoing message generated through the application program; impersonating the remote user thereby appearing to the server as though the application program is connected directly to the server in an on-line mode; and receiving user credentials.

Isaacs discloses detecting the generation of an outgoing message generated through the application program. ("specialized software ..." which "detects that a new message has been created." Col 6, lines 38-43. in which the messages are created and transmitted from the client PDA. Abstract, lines 3-5)

The general concept of detecting the generation of an outgoing message generated through the application program is well known in the art as illustrated by Isaacs which discloses message detection through an application. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hopmann in his advantageous system as taught by Isaacs in order aid in automatic distribution of messages as stated in Col 6, lines 41-42.

Hussey discloses a domain module which performs impersonating the remote user thereby appearing to the server as though the application program is connected directly to the server in an on-line mode; (Col 2, lines 60-67 and Col 3, lines 1-5 discloses "impersonating the users" referring to the client as user and having the client disconnect before receiving the results of a request for which the "detached processes" which can be thought of as a domain module impersonates the users and submits the request to the server and later the client obtains the results.)

The general concept of impersonating the remote user thereby appearing to the server as though the application program is connected directly to the server in an on-line mode is well known in the art as illustrated by Hussey who discloses impersonating the remote user in an electronic mail interface invention.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hopmann to include the use of impersonating the remote user thereby appearing to the server as though the application program is connected directly to the server in an on-line mode in his advantageous method as taught by Hussey in order to "provide a number of well known advantages over direct on-line connections to servers", as stated in Col 3, lines 10-11.

Immerman discloses receiving user credentials; ("the user being prompted for a user id." Col 22, line 46 and "the user... may be authenticated with name and password authentication, or may use a client certificate." Col 31, lines 36-39.)



The general concept of receiving user credentials is well known in the art as illustrated by Immerman who discloses receiving user credentials in an email application.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hopmann to include the use of receiving user credentials in his advantageous method as taught by Immerman in order to "provide a layered security model" as stated by Hussey in the abstract, 8 lines from bottom.

Regarding claim 3: Hopmann discloses all the limitations except for an email application program.

Immerman discloses The system of claim 1, wherein the application program is an email application program. (Col 41, line 30, "OUTLOOK")

The general concept of providing an email application program is well known in the art as illustrated by Immerman which discloses OUTLOOK in an offline mail system. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hopmann of his advantageous method as taught by Immerman in order to provide a variety of email client software.

Regarding claim 4: Hopmann, Isaacs, and Hussey disclose all the limitations except for using OUTLOOK.

Immerman discloses the system of claim 3, wherein the email application program is OUTLOOK. (Col 41, line 30)

The general concept of providing OUTLOOK is well known in the art as illustrated by Immerman which discloses OUTLOOK in an offline email system. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hopmann of his advantageous method as taught by Immerman in order to use the most common email software.

Regarding claim 5: Hopmann discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the domain module ("local store"), thereby opening a communication session between the client logical module and the server. ("all data transmission originating from a server is first passed through local store before reaching client." Col 8, lines 40-42. This implies a communication session is opened between the two endpoints.) Hopmann and Isaacs disclose all the limitations except for further adapting to impersonate the remote user by performing a login procedure on behalf of the application.

Hussey discloses further adapting to impersonate the remote user (Col 2, lines 64-67 and Col 3, line 1. "impersonating the users" referring to the client as user.)

The general concept of impersonating the remote user is well known in the art as illustrated by Hussey who discloses impersonating the remote user in an electronic mail interface invention.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hopmann to include the use of impersonating the remote user in his advantageous method as taught by Hussey in order to "provide a number of well known advantages over direct on-line connections to servers", as stated in Col 3, lines 10-11.

Immerman discloses by performing a login procedure on behalf of the application program, ("the end user at browser 244 to provide that password to service manager 218 every time it starts before it can access database..."This protects passwords which must be utilized by synchronization task 220 when executing scheduled or on demand replication initiated through service manager 218 on behalf of the end user. ." Col 39, lines 40-48. Since the service manager uses the password, it performs a login procedure on behalf of the application.)

The general concept of performing a login procedure on behalf of the application is well known in the art as illustrated by Immerman who discloses performing a login procedure on behalf of the application.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hopmann to include the use of performing a login procedure on behalf of the application in his advantageous method as taught by Immerman in order to provide replication to occur unattended as stated by Immerman in Col 40, line 8.

Regarding claim 6: Hopmann, Immerman, and Isaacs disclose all the limitations except for a MAPI session between the client logical module and the server.

Hussey discloses the system of claim 4, wherein the communication session between the client logical module and the server is a MAPI session. (Col 6, lines 58-59).

The general concept of providing a the communication session between the client logical module and the server is a MAPI session is well known in the art as illustrated by Hussey which discloses a communication session between the client logical module and the server as a MAPI session. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hopmann of his advantageous method as taught by Hussey in order to provide MAPI compliance.

6. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hopmann, Isaacs, Hussey, and Immerman, as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Holmes et al, hereinafter referred to as Holmes (US patent 6134432)  
Regarding claim 2: Hopmann, Creswell, Hussey, and Immerman disclose all the limitations except for the system wherein the network is a TCP/IP network.

Holmes discloses the TCP/IP network. (Col 3, lines 1-5)

The general concept of providing a TCP/IP network is well known in the art as illustrated by Holmes which discloses a TCP/IP network in an email system. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hopmann of his advantageous method as taught by Holmes in order to provide wireless email communication as stated in Col 1, lines 10-15.

7. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Immerman in view of Hu (US patent 5586260), Hopmann, and Holmes and Hussey.

Regarding claim 7: Immerman discloses a method for exchanging data between

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a plurality of remote clients, (Col 31, lines 30-31, "protects data...as it passes between servers and web clients.) each remote client running an email application program in an off-line mode, (Col 19, lines 33-35, "utilize Domino Web applications offline.."providing... email..." Col19, line 42) and a server in a domain which is connected to the remote clients, (Col 31, lines 30-31 implies that the server is connected to the remote clients since data passes between them.) said method comprising the steps of: sending a login request from at least one of the plurality of remote clients to a domain module; ("Service manager 218 presents an interface for setting a password on the local services-ID 210. The act of setting that password effectively password protects password database 216, requiring the end user at browser 244 to provide that password to service manager 218 every time it starts before it can access database 216. This protects passwords, which must be utilized by synchronization task 220 when executing scheduled or on demand replication initiated through service manager 218 on behalf of the end user. When synchronization task 220 runs, it retrieves user name and password from database 216 appropriate to the subscription 202 at hand and uses those credentials..." The service manager 218 can be thought of as the domain module for which the user client provides the password to.).

Immerman discloses all the limitations as disclosed above except for over a TCP/IP network, in response to receiving the login request, said domain module impersonating the remote client by logging into the server serving the remote client; opening a communication session between the remote client and the server; and transferring messages between the remote client and the server via the domain

module, whereby the email application program appears to operate as though it is on-line with the server.

Hussey discloses a domain module which performs impersonating the remote user thereby appearing to operate as though the application program is connected directly to the server in an on-line mode; (Col 2, lines 60-67 and Col 3, lines 1-5 discloses "impersonating the users" referring to the client as user and having the client disconnect before receiving the results of a request for which the "detached processes" which can be thought of as a domain module impersonates the users and submits the request to the server and later the client obtains the results.)

The general concept of impersonating the remote user thereby as though the application program which appears to operate as though the application program is connected directly to the server in an on-line mode is well known in the art as illustrated by Hussey who discloses impersonating the remote user in an electronic mail interface invention.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hopmann to include the use of impersonating the remote user thereby appearing to the server as though the application program appears to operate as though the application program is connected directly to the server in an on-line mode in his advantageous method as taught by Hussey in order to "provide a number of well known advantages over direct on-line connections to servers", as stated in Col 3, lines 10-11.

Hopmann discloses opening a communication session between the remote client and the server; ("all data transmission originating from a server is first passed through local store before reaching client." Col 8, lines 40-42. This implies a communication session.) and transferring messages between the remote client and the server via the domain module, ("all data transmission originating from a server is first passed through local store before reaching client." Col 8, lines 40-42).

The general concept of providing opening a communication session between the remote client and the server and transferring messages between the remote client and the server via the domain module is well known in the art as illustrated by Hopmann which discloses opening a communication session between the remote client and the server. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Hopmann in order to provide "bidirectional...messaging...gateway for wireless devices." Col 1, last 2 lines and Col 2, line 1.

Hu discloses in response to receiving the login request, said domain module impersonating the remote client by logging into the server serving the remote client; ("An intermediary system known as an authentication gateway provides for authentication of the client using the client security mechanism, and impersonation of the client in a call to a server that the client wishes to access. The client logs in to the authentication gateway and provides a user name and password. Then the authentication gateway obtains and saves security credentials for the client, returning an access key to the client. When the client wishes to call the server, the client calls the

authentication gateway acting as a proxy server, and passes the access key, which is then used to retrieve the security credentials and to impersonate the client in a call to the server." Abstract.)

The general concept of receiving the login request, said domain module impersonating the remote client by logging into the server serving the remote client is well known in the art as illustrated by Hu which discloses receiving the login request, said domain module impersonating the remote client by logging into the server serving the remote client. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Hu in order to provide the client with resources from the server. (Col 1, lines 12-20)

Holmes discloses over a TCP/IP network. (Col 12, line 14.)

The general concept of providing a TCP/IP network is well known in the art as illustrated by Holmes which discloses a TCP/IP network in an email system. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Holmes in order to provide wireless communication.

Regarding claim 8: Immerman discloses wherein the remote client includes a client logical module, and the step of sending the login request further comprises the steps of: receiving credentials from the remote client; and the client logical module forwarding the login request with the credentials to the domain module. (Col 39, lines 40-50 discloses that the end user at browser 244 which can be thought of as the client



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provides password to the service manager which can be thought of as the domain module.)

8. Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Immerman, Hu, Hopmann, and Holmes, and Hussey as applied to claim 7, and further in view of Boyer et al, hereinafter referred to as Boyer. (US patent 6401112)

Regarding claim 9: Immerman, Hu, Hopmann, and Holmes disclose all the limitations except for wherein the server is an exchange server.

Boyer discloses wherein the server is an exchange server. (Figure 2A).

The general concept of providing an exchange server is well known in the art as illustrated by Boyer which discloses an exchange server in an email system. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman, Hu, Hopmann, and Holmes of their advantageous method as taught by Boyer in order to use Microsoft products.

Regarding claim 10: Immerman, Hu, Hopmann, and Holmes and Hussey disclose all the limitations of the method of claim 7, except for wherein the communication between the domain module and the server is using MAPI.

Boyer discloses wherein the communication between the domain module and the server is using MAPI. (The email conduit which can be thought of as a domain module uses MAPI. Figure 2A)

The general concept of providing the communication between the domain module and the server is using MAPI is well known in the art as illustrated by Boyer

which discloses the communication between the domain module and the server is using MAPI. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman, Hu, Hopmann, and Holmes of their advantageous method as taught by Boyer in order to provide MAPI compliance.

9. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holmes in view of Hopmann, Boyer, Immerman, and Chan et al, hereinafter referred to as Chan (US patent 6697844).

Regarding claim 11: Holmes discloses a system for enhancing perceived throughput between a plurality of remote clients running an application (abstract diagram, "clients" "running a compatible email Suite) in a domain which is connected to the remote clients over a TCP/IP network, (Col 3, lines 1-5) said system comprising: a client logical module for each remote client, (Since Figure 10 shows that the user has the function of using credentials, the client has a logical module) the client logical modules being adapted to: receive credentials for a user of the remote client; (Figure 10, "login with username and password") receive outgoing messages from a remote client outbox (Figure 18) and to transfer the outgoing messages over the TCP/IP network to a domain module; (abstract, the messages are transferred to a gateway) and receive messages from the domain module and transfer them to a remote client inbox in the application (Col 20, line 48-49), open a MAPI session for the remote client; (Figure 18) receive messages from the client module of the remote client; (abstract,

"...messages...transmitted to and from a mobile phone..." and "received by the gateway".) and submit the messages to the appropriate client module of the destined remote client, (abstract, "messages..."transmitted to...a mobile phone.")

Holmes discloses all the limitations as discloses above including the TCP/IP network except for an exchange server, transfer messages to the exchange server; running an OUTLOOK application, while the OUTLOOK application is operating in an off-line mode; a domain module, which is connected between said network and the domain, for each said plurality of remote clients, said domain module being adapted to: impersonate the remote client by spoofing the exchange server to operate as though the remote client is connected directly to the domain; login into the exchange server using the credentials of the user of the remote client; receive messages destined to a remote client from the exchange server; and submit the messages to the appropriate client module of the destined remote client, whereby using said system allows the delivery of messages between the plurality of remote clients and the exchange server in an off-line mode of operation of the OUTLOOK application without having to modify the exchange server.

Hopmann discloses receiving messages destined to a remote client from the server; and submit the messages to the appropriate client module of the destined remote client, whereby using said system allows the delivery of messages between the plurality of remote clients and the server in an off-line mode of operation of the application ("When client is offline with servers 100, all data...is communicated between client...and local stored..." and Col 8, lines 15-16, "all data ...originating from a server is

first passed through local store ...before reaching client." The abstract discloses multiple clients)

The general concept of receiving messages destined to a remote client from the server; and submit the messages to the appropriate client module of the destined remote client, whereby using said system allows the delivery of messages between the plurality of remote clients and the server in an off-line mode of operation of the application is well known in the art as illustrated by Hopmann which discloses receiving messages destined to a remote client from the server; and submit the messages to the appropriate client module of the destined remote client, whereby using said system allows the delivery of messages between the plurality of remote clients and the server in an off-line mode of operation of the application. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Holmes of his advantageous method as taught by Hopmann in order to provide synchronization capability.

Boyer discloses an exchange server, transfer messages to the exchange server; (Figure 2A and Col 5, line 1, "email is sent to the email server software") receive messages destined to a remote client from the exchange server; (Col 4, lines 25-39 discloses a personal computer getting email from a an Exchange Server) and submit the messages to the appropriate client module of the destined remote client, whereby using said system allows the delivery of messages between the plurality of remote clients and the exchange server. (Col 4, lines 39-41 discloses sending and receiving email and Figure 2A shows that the mail client uses the Exchange Server).

The general concept of providing a an exchange server, transfer messages to the exchange server is well known in the art as illustrated by Boyer which discloses an exchange server, transfer messages to the exchange server in an email method and system. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Holmes of his advantageous method as taught by Boyer in order to facilitate Microsoft product capability.

Hu discloses a domain module, which is connected between said network and the domain, for each said plurality of remote clients, said domain module being adapted to: impersonate the remote client by spoofing the exchange server to operate as though the remote client is connected directly to the domain; login into the exchange server using the credentials of the user of the remote client; ("An intermediary system known as an authentication gateway provides for authentication of the client using the client security mechanism, and impersonation of the client in a call to a server that the client wishes to access. The client logs in to the authentication gateway and provides a user name and password. Then the authentication gateway obtains and saves security credentials for the client, returning an access key to the client. When the client wishes to call the server, the client calls the authentication gateway acting as a proxy server, and passes the access key, which is then used to retrieve the security credentials and to impersonate the client in a call to the server." Abstract.)

The general concept of providing a domain module, which is connected between said network and the domain, for each said plurality of remote clients, said domain module being adapted to: impersonate the remote client by spoofing the exchange

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server to operate as though the remote client is connected directly to the domain; login into the exchange server using the credentials of the user of the remote client is well known in the art as illustrated by Hu which discloses a domain module, which is connected between said network and the domain, for each said plurality of remote clients, said domain module being adapted to: impersonate the remote client by spoofing the exchange server to operate as though the remote client is connected directly to the domain; login into the exchange server using the credentials of the user of the remote client. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Holmes of his advantageous method as taught by Hu in order to access resources from the server.

Immerman discloses running an OUTLOOK application, (Col 41, line 30) while the OUTLOOK application is operating in an off-line mode; ("utilize offline services" Col 41, line 41)

The general concept of providing running an OUTLOOK application, while the OUTLOOK application is operating in an off-line mode is well known in the art as illustrated by Immerman which discloses running an OUTLOOK application, while the OUTLOOK application is operating in an off-line mode. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Holmes of his advantageous method as taught by Immerman in order to provide offline modes for OUTLOOK.

Chan discloses without having to modify the server. ("it is seen that a convenient way to

implement the compaction technique of the present invention without modifying the client or server is to employ proxying. (Col 5, lines 30-35)

The general concept of without having to modify the server is well known in the art as illustrated by Chan which discloses without having to modify the server in a electronic mail message system. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Holmes of his advantageous method as taught by Chan in order to simplify the implementation of the system.

10. Claims 12 and 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Immerman, Creswell, and Boyer and Craig et al, hereinafter referred to as Craig (2003/0053448).

Regarding Claim 12: Immerman discloses a method for exchanging data between a remote client running an application program in an off-line mode, (Col 19, lines 30-35 discloses utilizing applications offline and synchronizing changes) and a server operating within a domain to which the remote client is communicatively coupled, (Figure 1 discloses the client and the server) said method comprising the steps of: receiving credentials for a user of the remote client; (Col 31, lines 35-40 discloses that "the user...may be authenticated with name and password...") reformatting the message from MAPI format to a proprietary format; (Col 41, lines 33-35 discloses "a custom MAPI component 28 may be provided for conversions to and from MAPI standard exchange formats") reformatting the reformatted message from the proprietary format to the MAPI format to create a MAPI

message; (Col 41, lines 33-35)

Immerman discloses all the limitations as disclosed above except for detecting a message from the application program that is directed to the server; transferring the message to the server over a communication channel; detecting the reception of the message at the domain; and providing the MAPI message to the server.

Creswell discloses detecting a message from the application program that is directed to the server, and detecting the reception of the message (Claim 1, "detecting...information..in outgoing messages from the user and incoming messages to the user", in which the server detects the information.)

The general concept of detecting a message from the application program that is directed to the server, and detecting the reception of the message is well known in the art as illustrated by Creswell which discloses detecting a message from the application program that is directed to the server, and detecting the reception of the message. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Creswell in order to "automatically...update...information...of outgoing and incoming messages to/from a communication network" as stated in the abstract, lines 1-3.

Boyer discloses transferring the message to the server over a communication channel; (Col 4, lines 38-46) and providing the MAPI message to the server. (Col 4, lines 38-46 discloses sending and receiving email to a MAPI compliant email server software on a server over a network.)



The general concept of disclosing transferring the message to the server over a communication channel; and providing the MAPI message to the server is well known in the art as illustrated by Boyer which discloses transferring the message to the server over a communication channel; and providing the MAPI message to the server. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Boyer in order to provide MAPI compliance.

Craig discloses detecting at the domain. ("The service application may then examine the data communicated from the server 180 to the wireless client 110, process the data, and forward the data to the wireless client 110 via the client-side connection.

For example, if the data received from the server 180 corresponds to connection establishment, user authentication or other application protocol-specific messages, the service application 190 forwards the messages to the wireless client 110 by writing the data to the client-side connection in order to maintain end-to-end semantics. On the other hand, if the service application detects a transaction state, such as a transmission of an email message..." also see abstract figure)

The general concept of detecting at the domain is well known in the art as illustrated by Craig which discloses detecting messages at the domain. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Craig in order to provide the detection necessary to process data involving email messages.

Regarding claim 15: Immerman discloses the method of claim 12, further comprising the steps of reformatting the message from MAPI format to a proprietary format; reformatting the reformatted message from the proprietary format to the MAPI format to create a MAPI message; (Col 41, lines 33-35 discloses converting to and from MAPI conversion by a customized MAPI component)

Immerman discloses all the limitations as disclosed above except for detecting a message from the server that is directed to the application program; transferring the message to the application program over a communication channel; detecting the reception of the message at the remote client ; providing the MAPI message to the application program.

Creswell discloses detecting a message from the server that is directed to the application program and detecting the reception of the message at the remote client; (Claim 1, "detecting...information..in outgoing messages from the user and incoming messages to the user", in which the server detects the information at the remote client)

The general concept of providing detecting a message from the server that is directed to the application program and detecting the reception of the message at the remote client is well known in the art as illustrated by Creswell which discloses a detecting a message from the server that is directed to the application program and

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detecting the reception of the message at the remote client in a message system. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Creswell in order to detect changes that are necessary to process the data such as email messages.

Boyer discloses providing the MAPI message to the application program and transferring the message to the application program over a communication channel; (Col 4, lines 38-46 discloses the email client program sending and receiving email to a MAPI compliant email server software on a server over a network.)

The general concept of providing the MAPI message to the application program and transferring the message to the application program over a communication channel is well known in the art as illustrated by Boyer which discloses the MAPI message to the application program and transferring the message to the application program over a communication channel. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Boyer in order to provide MAPI compliance.

Regarding claim 16: Immerman discloses the method of claim 15, wherein the application program is an email application program

Immerman discloses all the limitations as disclosed above except for the step of providing the MAPI message to the application program comprises placing the MAPI message into the inbox of the email application program.

Boyer discloses wherein the application program is an email application program and the step of providing the MAPI message to the application program comprises placing the MAPI message into the inbox of the email application program. (Col 4, lines 39-41, and Figure 2A which discloses MAPI transmission going into the email client, and Col 4, lines 39-41 discloses that the Microsoft Mail email client program can send and receive email, and Microsoft Mail has an inbox)

The general concept of providing the MAPI message to the application program comprises placing the MAPI message into the inbox of the email application program is well known in the art as illustrated by Boyer which discloses providing the MAPI message to the application program comprises placing the MAPI message into the inbox of the email application program. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Boyer in order to provide MAPI compliance.

11. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Immerman, Isaacs, Boyer, Craig, Creswell, and Hussey.

Regarding claim 13: Immerman discloses the method of claim 12, further comprising the steps of: sending a login request to the server; in response to receiving the login request, emulating the actions that would normally be taken by the application program to login to the server; (Figure 26 discloses the client logging into the server.)

Immerman discloses all the limitations as disclosed above except for opening a MAPI session between the application program and the exchange server, and whereby the application program appears to operate as though it is on-line with the server.

Boyer discloses opening a MAPI session between the application program and the exchange server (Col 4, lines 38-46 discloses sending and receiving email to a MAPI compliant email server software on a server over a network, and Figure 2A discloses the exchange server).

The general concept of opening a MAPI session between the application program and the exchange server is well known in the art as illustrated by Boyer which discloses opening a MAPI session between the application program and the exchange server. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Boyer in order to provide MAPI compliance.

Hussey discloses whereby the application program appears to operate as though it is on-line with the user. (Col 2, lines 60-67 and Col 3, lines 1-5 discloses "impersonating the users" referring to the client as user and having the client disconnect before receiving the results of a request for which the "detached processes" which can be thought of as a domain module impersonates the users and submits the request to the server and later the client obtains the results.)

The general concept of thereby appearing to the server as though the application program is connected directly to the server in an on-line mode is well known in the art

as illustrated by Hussey who discloses impersonating the remote user in an electronic mail interface invention.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hopmann to include the use of impersonating the remote user thereby appearing to the server as though the application program is connected directly to the server in an on-line mode in his advantageous method as taught by Hussey in order to "provide a number of well known advantages over direct on-line connections to servers", as stated in Col 3, lines 10-11.

12. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Immerman, Creswell, and Boyer and Craig as applied to claim 12, and further in view of Holmes and Hopmann.

Regarding claim 14: Boyer discloses wherein a MAPI session exists between the application program running on the remote client and the server to facilitate communication of messages, (Col 4, lines 38-46 discloses sending and receiving email to a MAPI compliant email server software on a server over a network.)

Boyer discloses all the limitations except for further comprising the steps of: sending a disconnect request to the server; in response to receiving the disconnect request, emulating the actions that would normally be taken by the application program to logoff the server; closing the MAPI session between the application program and the exchange server.

Hopmann discloses further comprising the steps of: sending a disconnect request to the server; in response to receiving the disconnect request, emulating the actions that would normally be taken by the application program to logoff the server; (Col 1, lines 35-41 discloses disconnecting from the server, with requests going to the server, and logging off the network, therefore the emulation of actions of logging off are performed.)

The general concept of providing sending a disconnect request to the server; in response to receiving the disconnect request, emulating the actions that would normally be taken by the application program to logoff the server is well known in the art as illustrated by Hopmann which discloses sending a disconnect request to the server; in response to receiving the disconnect request, emulating the actions that would normally be taken by the application program to logoff the server. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Hopmann in order to facilitate email communication.

Holmes discloses closing the MAPI session between the application program and the exchange server. (Col 18, last line and first line Col 19 discloses the Exchange server, and Col 21, line 4, paragraph 1808 discloses logging off from the mapi session.)

The general concept of closing the MAPI session between the application program and the exchange server is well known in the art as illustrated by Holmes which discloses closing the MAPI session between the application program and the exchange server. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Holmes in order to facilitate email communication.

12. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Immerman, Creswell, and Boyer and Craig as applied to claim 12 and further in view of Hussey.

Regarding claim 17: Immerman discloses the method of claim 12, wherein the application program is an email application program

Immerman discloses all the limitations except for the step of detecting a message from the application program comprises detecting a new message in the outbox of the email application program.

Creswell discloses detecting a message from the application program comprises detecting a new message in the email application program. (Claim 1, "detecting...information...in outgoing messages from the user and incoming messages to the user", in which the server detects the information.)

The general concept of providing the step of detecting a message from the application program comprises detecting a new message in the outbox of the email application program is well known in the art as illustrated by Creswell which discloses the step of detecting a message from the application program comprises detecting a new message in the outbox of the email application program.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the



invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Creswell in order to detect information necessary to process the data.

Hussey discloses the messages in the outbox which also implicitly includes new messages. (Figure 6)

The general concept of providing the messages in the outbox which also implicitly includes new messages is well known in the art as illustrated by Hussey which discloses providing the messages in the outbox. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Hussey in order to provide bi-directional communication as stated in the abstract.

13. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Immerman, Creswell, Boyer, Craig, and Hussey and further in view of Thurlow (US patent 6057841, filed Dec 21, 1998)

Regarding claim 18: The method of claim 17, wherein the email application program is OUTLOOK, further comprising the steps of: receiving a profile selection, the profile selection being associated with enabling the off-line operation; and enabling the off-line operation in conjunction with the profile selection.

Thurlow discloses wherein the email application program is OUTLOOK, further comprising the steps of: receiving a profile selection, the profile selection being associated with enabling the off-line operation; and enabling the off-line operation in conjunction with the profile selection. (Col 7, lines 60-67 discloses multiple user profiles to be used with both the server which is the online service as well as a user profile for

the local message store on the local computer which would be the offline operation. Col 8, lines 1-3 discloses the selection.)

The general concept of providing wherein the email application program is OUTLOOK, further comprising the steps of: receiving a profile selection, the profile selection being associated with enabling the off-line operation; and enabling the off-line operation in conjunction with the profile selection is well known in the art as illustrated by Thurlow which discloses wherein the email application program is OUTLOOK, further comprising the steps of: receiving a profile selection, the profile selection being associated with enabling the off-line operation; and enabling the off-line operation in conjunction with the profile selection. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Thurlow in order to provide multiple user profile selections for different purposes.

14. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Immerman, Creswell, Boyer, Craig, as applied to claim 12 and Hussey as applied to claim 17, and further in view of Thurlow and DePond et al, hereinafter referred to as DePond (US patent 6208731)

Regarding claim 19: Immerman, Boyer, and Craig disclose all the limitations except for wherein the email application program is OUTLOOK, further comprising the steps of: receiving a profile selection, the profile selection not being associated with enabling the off-line operation and disabling the step of detecting a message from the application program that is directed to the server.

Thurlow discloses wherein the email application program is OUTLOOK, further comprising the steps of: receiving a profile selection, the profile selection not being associated with enabling the off-line operation; (Col 7, lines 60-67 discloses multiple user profiles to be used with both the server which is the online service as well as a user profile for use with the local message store on the local computer which would be the offline operation. Col 8, lines 1-3 discloses the selection.)

The general concept of providing wherein the email application program is OUTLOOK, further comprising the steps of: receiving a profile selection, the profile selection not being associated with enabling the off-line operation is well known in the art as illustrated by Thurlow which discloses wherein the email application program is OUTLOOK, further comprising the steps of: receiving a profile selection, the profile selection not being associated with enabling the off-line operation. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Thurlow in order to provide different user profiles for different purposes.

Creswell discloses the step of detecting a message from the application program that is directed to the server.

(Claim 1, "detecting...information..in outgoing messages from the user and incoming messages to the user", in which the server detects the information.)

The general concept of providing detecting a message from the application program that is directed to the server is well known in the art as illustrated by Creswell which discloses detecting a message from the application program that is directed to the

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server. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by Creswell in order to detect the information necessary to process the data.

Depond discloses disabling detection of messages. (Col 11 lines 7-11 discloses disabling detection of messages.)

The general concept of disabling detection of messages is well known in the art as illustrated by DePond which discloses disabling detection of messages. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Immerman of his advantageous method as taught by DePond in order to provide both turning off detection and provide detection for different messaging situations.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joan B. Naurot Ton whose telephone number is 571-270-1595. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 9 to 6:30 (flex sched) and alt Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Cardone can be reached on 571-272-3933. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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